

## France, Qatar urge end to Gulf war

PARIS (AP) — France and Qatar called Friday for an immediate ceasefire between Iran and Iraq and reaffirmed the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination in any Middle East peace settlement. In a communique issued at the end of a three-day state visit by the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, the two countries said the war between the two Gulf nations had damaging consequences for other countries in the region. The statement said Iran and Iraq should halt fighting and seek a peaceful solution to the five-year long conflict. The communique, issued by Qatar Information Minister Issa Ghanem Al Kuwari, also said any solution to the Middle East conflict "must take into account the security and peace of countries in the region as well as the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including their right to self-determination."

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## Queen patronises charity event

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Friday patronised a charitable car race organised by the Royal Automobile Club (RAC), in cooperation with a number of companies and individuals, to mark the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday. Taking part in the race, whose proceeds will go to charities, were 13 contestants. After the race, Queen Noor laid the foundation stone of a squash playground at the RAC and opened an exhibition of photos. The race's proceeds were contributed to the Hussein Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped, according to the Queen's directives. On Thursday, Queen Noor opened an Egyptian art exhibition at the Jordanian National Museum of Fine Arts. The Queen inspected items on display at the exhibition which will last until January 10. It is being held in the course of celebrations of the King's birthday.

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## Regent sends good wishes to Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, sent a cable of congratulations on Thursday to Lebanese President Amin Gemayel on the occasion of Lebanon's Independence Day. In the cable, the Regent congratulated Mr. Gemayel and the Lebanese people and wished them the achievement of their national aspirations.

## European delegation arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — A European parliamentary delegation representing the European Arab Association arrived in Amman on a week-long visit to Jordan at the invitation of the speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, Akel Al Fayed. The delegation's visit to Jordan is part of a series of Arab ambassadors' efforts in Belgium to explain the central Arab causes. The delegation members will meet with a number of Jordanian officials and later visit Syria, Iraq and Lebanon.

## Talhouni to head team to Casablanca Euro-Arab talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. Bahjat Al Talhouni, member of the Upper House of Parliament, leaves for Casablanca on Monday at the head of a Jordanian parliamentary delegation which will take part in the annual session of Euro-Arab dialogue. Mr. Talhouni told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that participants will discuss means to revive an independent European role in finding a just and comprehensive settlement to the Palestine question and Euro-Arab economic cooperation. The delegation comprises Mr. Musa Abu Al Ragheb and Mr. Zaid Zreigat.

## NAAA president laid to rest

WASHINGTON (USA) — The president of the National Association of Arab-Americans (NAAA), Joseph Phillips, was buried on Wednesday at his home town of Acton, Massachusetts. He died in Acton, Nov. 17. He was 54. Mr. Phillips was chief executive officer of Acton Corporation, a food processing concern. Mr. Phillips, who was born in Pennsylvania, served in the U.S. army, and was elected president of NAAA at the organization's 12th annual convention in Washington in 1984. He was re-elected in 1985. Mr. Phillips' singular contribution to the association was his emphasis on getting Arab-Americans more involved in the U.S. political process, according to his colleagues.

## Mandate extended for Golan force

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Security Council on Thursday unanimously approved a six-month extension of the mandate of the U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) serving as a buffer between the Syrian and Israeli armies on the Golan Heights. The 1,330-man force, comprising units from Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland, was set up in 1974. Its new mandate expires on May 31, 1986.

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# Reagan, Gorbachev win allies' backing for outcome of summit

Combined agency dispatches

**U.S. PRESIDENT Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev were back in their capitals on Friday after briefing their allies on the outcome of the two-day Geneva summit on superpower relations, arms control and regional issues.**

Mr. Reagan returned to Washington on Thursday after briefing his North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) allies in Brussels on the outcome of the Geneva talks and Mr. Gorbachev arrived in Moscow on Friday after meeting Warsaw Pact leaders in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Both the NATO and the Warsaw Pact endorsed the outcome of the summit as positive and supported the stands taken by the leaders in Geneva. U.S. president basked in one of the biggest triumphs of his career after bringing home a "key to peace" with the Soviet Union from his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva. The oldest and one of the most conservative presidents in U.S. history was cheered by an admiring Congress late Thursday night when he reported a fresh start in superpower relations after six years of deep chill. "We met, as we had to meet," Mr. Reagan, 74, said of his talks with 54-year-old Gorbachev.

## Iraq says Iranian attack repulsed

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraqi forces repelled an Iranian ground attack on the central Gulf war front and launched another air raid on Friday on Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal, a military spokesman said. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted the spokesman as saying a battalion-size Iranian force was beaten back by Iraqi fire in the central sector Thursday night. He said 50 Iranian soldiers were killed and dozens were wounded in the fighting. The report did not pinpoint where the clash occurred. Military experts in Baghdad said this week tension was high along the whole 1,180-kilometre war front in anticipation of a new Iranian ground offensive. The spokesman said Iraqi planes Friday morning launched a "successful" raid on Kharg Island, in the northern Gulf. It was the 42nd such strike on the island since mid-August. Iraqi jets strongly pounded their targets, setting them ablaze before returning to base, the spokesman said. On Thursday, Iraq released 17 Iranian prisoners of war bringing to 592 the number it has freed throughout the five-year-old Gulf war.

The foreign ministers of Bahrain and Iraq discussed the Iran-Iraq war on Thursday and called for an end to the conflict, the Gulf News Agency (GNA) reported. The Bahrain-based agency quoted Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz as saying after his meeting with Bahraini Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammad bin Mubarak Al Khalifa: "We are in agreement over this (ending the war) and will work together to attain this goal by all possible means."

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), grouping Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman, have started a new peace initiative following a GCC summit in Muscat early this month. Mr. Aziz also said his country was ready to co-operate with Arab League reconciliation committees assigned to settle Arab differences, including those between Iraq and Syria.

Baghdad and Damascus are ideological foes, while Syria also supports Iran in the Gulf war.

meet regularly in future — in the "United States next year and the Soviet Union the year after." The two countries signed the first cultural exchange agreement since the last summit between Presidents Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev in 1979. Mr. Reagan was given a three-minute ovation by Congress after he arrived at the steps of the domed Capitol by helicopter from Andrews Air Force Base. The president said he had found in Mr. Gorbachev "an energetic defender of Soviet policy... an eloquent speaker and a good listener."

U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane said on Friday that the Geneva summit succeeded beyond any reasonable expectations and that the discussions bode well for more stable East-West relations. "It succeeded in establishing a very thorough understanding on both sides of the other country's purposes, priorities, ambitions and willingness to compromise," Mr. McFarlane said. "For the first time in many years, it resulted in agreement by both sides that our agenda is broad, that it is not exclusively arms control, that arms control will never succeed unless it is in a climate of political behaviour that is acceptable to both sides," he said. Mr. McFarlane, present during most of the talks Tuesday and Wednesday, said Mr. Gorbachev

accepted this and agreed to "talk about all these issues." Mr. McFarlane was addressing an audience of professors and students of the Geneva University Institute for Higher Studies, from which he graduated in 1967. Reporting on the discussions on "Star Wars," Mr. McFarlane gave this account of Mr. Gorbachev's reaction: "Mr. President, I understand you, you are deeply committed to this. I disagree with you and I believe we should engage on this issue."

That response, Mr. McFarlane said, was "profoundly important." For the first time, he added, the two leaders resolved to try to overcome their disagreements. Mr. McFarlane and Secretary of State George Shultz said in television interviews on Friday that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had agreed to seek a solution in Afghanistan and that the Soviet leader had shown good faith on human rights problems. "There may be some possibility of solving that," Mr. McFarlane said of Afghanistan, one of five conflicts around the world that Mr. Reagan has said might be resolved by U.S.-Soviet action. Mr. Shultz said there could be increased U.S.-Soviet exchanges on ending the danger of superpower confrontation in world trouble spots, particularly Afghanistan. (Continued on page 3)

## PSP and Amal locked in fierce battles for control of W. Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Fighters of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) pushed out Shiite Muslim Amal militiamen from sections of west Beirut in a tank-supported counterattack on Friday, the third day of a war for control of the western half of Lebanon's capital. Buildings blazed unchecked as the battles raged Beirut on one of Lebanon's sorriest independence day anniversaries. After 24 hours of non-stop fighting between PSP and Amal militias, residents and radios said nine buildings were ablaze in west Beirut, making a total of 15 in two days fighting. Beirutis buddled in basement shelters for a second day as the fighters battled in deserted, debris-strewn streets. Tanks and mortars were reported in action in some districts, as well as truck-mounted anti-aircraft guns, heavy machine-guns and recoilless rifles, automatic weapons and anti-tank grenade launchers. Explosions rattled the windows of a hotel where British church envoy Terry Waite told newsmen his freedom mission for kidnapped Western hostages was making steady and significant progress. Near the Reuters bureau, surrounded by heavy fighting one kilometre away, flames leapt from an apartment block, smoke billowed from three others, and a hospital was ablaze. Police and hospitals reported at least 30 people have been killed and 200 wounded since the fighting erupted Wednesday. The toll from the fighting on Friday was expected to climb as many bodies could not be recovered from embattled areas, police added. Police said the PSP push brought most of west Beirut's Corniche Mazraa commercial thoroughfare, the seafront Raouche boulevard and the Hamra business district. But pockets of bearded Amal fighters held out in several buildings despite broadsides of rocket-propelled grenades and .50-calibre anti-aircraft machine gun fire. Radios repeatedly called for blood donors and begged firemen to brave the bullets and douse the fires. Reuter reporter Diana Abdallah said screams of fright rose among more than 60 foreign journalists trapped with Mr. Waite in the hotel when a PSP militiaman leapt over a garden wall and burst into the bar brandishing a Kalashnikov rifle. Ten more fighters marched into the main entrance, assuring newsmen they would come to no harm. Radio reports said battles had engulfed most of west Beirut despite several ceasefire agreements.

## Waite says progress made in mission

BEIRUT (AP) — Terry Waite, the archbishop of Canterbury's troubleshooter, said on Friday amid gunbattles in the streets that "progress is being made" in efforts to free Americans hostages, but noted he faces "very grave difficulties." He did not elaborate. But the Church of England envoy disclosed at a news conference in Beirut's Commodore Hotel as rival militiamen fought in nearby streets that he has had two clandestine meetings with the kidnaped Western hostages since Tuesday. Mr. Waite, who telephoned the archbishop of Canterbury to say his departure from Beirut was delayed, took the fighting calmly. He laughed as a fighter swaggered past joking "don't get kidnapped, Mr. Waite" and appeared undisputed when fighters smashed the windows of the hotel coffee shop to fire at gunmen down the street.

appeals from militia chiefs and strove pressure from Syrian leaders. Prime Minister Rashid Karami appealed for militiamen to end "this hateful conflict" and stop "destroying homes over the heads of their inhabitants." Although allied in Lebanon's civil war against rightist forces, the PSP and Amal have fought previous battles for dominance in west Beirut this year. Mr. Karami appeared to deny and Syrian military intervention when he said: "I have no alternative but to appeal strongly to (Syrian) President Hafez Al Assad to intervene and do his utmost as soon as possible to save the people of Lebanon."

Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam and Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan, Syria's army intelligence chief in Lebanon, were both reported involved in efforts to stop the battles. Clashes began after PSP fighters tore down Lebanon's national flag all over town — on the eve of the independence day holiday — before being confronted by Amal fighters flaunting paper hats in the national colours. A PSP statement called the flag a symbol of "counterfeit independence" and the anniversary a "big lie" because the state was a Christian-dominated product of Western colonialism.

## Commando bomb destroys Middle East Television building

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Lebanese commandos on Friday blew up a two-storey U.S.-owned television station in South Lebanon, security sources said. The sources, quoted by the AP, gave no details of the pre-dawn operation against Middle East Television. The TV station in Maroun Al Ras, less than two kilometres north of the Israeli border, is run by the Christian Broadcast Network. Sources close to Lebanon's Communist Party said the raid was carried out by a communist unit calling itself the Natasha Saad Brigade, named after the daughter of Sidon militia leader Mustafa Saad. The girl was killed in a car bombing in the southern Lebanese port early this year. Mr. Saad himself was blinded. In a statement released in Sidon, the brigade termed the operation "a complete success." It said three commandos stormed the building in the village inside Israel's self-designated "security belt," ringed it with 100 kilograms of TNT and blew it up. It also said two tanks of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) were blown up and destroyed. There were no immediate reports of casualties. It was the second attack against Christian broadcasting installations to Israeli-occupied South Lebanon in five weeks. Lebanese commandos blew up the Voice of Hope radio station in the village of Al Khiam, four kilometres north of the Israeli border on Oct. 17. The Israelis said at the time three commandos were killed in what they described as a suicide attack. But the communists denied it was a suicide mission. The Israelis said two Lebanese in the radio station also were slain. (Continued on page 4)

## Feb. 11 accord conforms to Jordan's drive for joint Arab action — King

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has reiterated Jordan's keenness in supporting Arab solidarity and joint Arab action and said the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is part of joint Arab action designed to liberate the occupied land and restore usurped rights. In a speech delivered at a banquet hosted by North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, King Hussein said he was honoured to have been able to visit the Yemeni Arab Republic, "the cradle of Arab civilisation and one of the treasures of the Arab heritage," and expressed appreciation of the warm welcome and hospitality he was accorded upon arrival in Sana'a on Thursday. King Hussein said he was very pleased to visit Yemen, which presented a civilised model of a nation based on talents and innovation and determination to face the nature and has utilised it to serve humanity. "It is a great honour for the Yemeni people to be one of the pioneer nations which

established irrigation and dams systems to develop agriculture — the base for human settlement." A deep rooted civilisation has emerged from this base in Yemen, the King said. This civilisation, he said, is reflected in the original architecture which the country still preserve as its distinguished character. "Your people, who had been able in the past to interact with the Indian civilisation, and that of Egypt and Bilad Al Sham, can doubtless link the present to the past," the King said. In his speech, the King referred to the state of affairs in the Arab World and said the situation was offering a chance to the enemies of the Arabs to exploit and destroy joint Arab action. He cited the continuing Gulf war and Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories as examples. "In light of this deteriorating situation, Jordan, like Yemen, always supported to Arab solidarity and its principles and joint Arab action and stood by our Arab brothers in Iraq in their just

and honourable defence for their land and people and in their true call for settling the dispute with Iran by peaceful means," the King said. "We also stand by the Palestinian people in their ordeal and in their attempts to enable them to face the Israeli attempts for uprooting them from their land and obliterate their identity. Therefore, we have taken the initiative to activate the political alternative and have concluded the Feb. 11 accord with the PLO in line with the Fez summit resolutions with a view to activate a collective Arab move to liberate the occupied Arab lands and restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinians before it's too late." The King called for North Yemeni support for convening the next Arab summit as early as possible to chart the future course of the Arab march. "We have responded honestly to efforts made by the committee in charge of settling differences between

## Summit may boost Mideast peace efforts, Israel says

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan's envoy to the Middle East reported to Israeli leaders on Friday on the outcome of the Geneva summit, and an Israeli spokesman said the superpower talks may enhance efforts to start new Mideast peace negotiations. "From this point on, we have every reason to believe that efforts will be enhanced and the peace process will continue," said Prime Minister Shimon Peres' spokesman Uri Savir. U.S. envoy Richard Murphy reported on the summit between Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to meet in a two-hour lunchcheon on Peres' home after he gave a separate briefing to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Savir said Mr. Murphy was due back in Israel "in about a week" after visiting Egypt and Jordan. Mr. Murphy flew to Egypt Friday afternoon.

Mr. Murphy told reporters that U.S. and Soviet leaders discussed convening an international peace conference on the Middle East, but he indicated that no progress was made on the format or the participants of a conference. "The positions of each side were stated only," Mr. Murphy said after the Shamir meeting. Mr. Murphy refused to elaborate, but Savir said that "the United States expressed its opinion that an international forum cannot be a substitute for direct negotiations and the Soviets supported an international conference."

The summit made no headway in resolving the issue, but Savir said Israel had "no reason to be disappointed" by the summit. Mr. Murphy said it was too early to determine what effect the summit would have in the Middle East. "That's to be seen," Mr. Murphy said. The American diplomat told Shamir the international conference came up in discussions between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze, an Israeli official who spoke on condition of anonymity told the AP. "Shultz stressed the importance of direct negotiations between the parties to the conflict," the official quoted Mr. Murphy as saying. "The Soviet Union stressed the need for an international conference."

Peres has indicated Israel would be willing to accept a broader Soviet role in Mideast peacemaking if the Soviets restored relations severed after the 1967 Mideast war or if the Kremlin eased restrictions on the emigration of Soviet Jews. (Continued on page 4)

## Battle against desertification needs basic planning — Regent

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, has emphasised that the most successful way to combat desertification is through a developmental, self-renewable process and that achieving development depends on curbing desertification phenomenon. In an opening address to a seminar on desertification held in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum, Prince Hassan said no policies or strategies for combating desertification will succeed if they look at the problem only within a technical perspective. The policies and strategies have to consider themselves as an integral part of permanent development of arid and dry areas, he said. In all cases the human being should be the target for all planning processes and programmes of assistance regardless of pan-Arab or international nature of such plans and assistance, he said. Prince Hassan hailed the Sudanese leadership, government and people and wished them every success and prosperity in its struggle to overcome natural problems facing the country. Prince Hassan, in the speech which was delivered on his behalf by Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakqan, said the holding of the seminar in Khartoum has a special significance to the African continent which has a perennial problem of desertification. Mr. Dakqan also delivered messages from Prince Hassan to Sudanese leader Abdul Rahman Swaredhdah and the Sudanese prime minister.



## PLO endorses 'Cairo Declaration' 242 still under study — official

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat was reported on Friday to have won approval of his top aides of the Nov. 7 "Cairo Declaration" denouncing guerrilla attacks outside Israeli-held territories. A PLO official said the PLO Executive Committee and the leadership of Fateh unanimously approved the Cairo Declaration. In a statement issued on Thursday, the PLO reaffirmed its rejection of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 on their own as the basis for a Mideast settlement but the official said Friday

the meeting was "still discussing" whether the organisation "should change its stance on Resolution 242." The official, who refused to be identified, spoke to reporters as Mr. Arafat and his top aides went into the second day of their crucial discussions here to crystallise a stance on the Middle East peace drive. It was the first meeting of the highest decision-making bodies of the PLO and Fateh since the Oct. 1 Israeli air raid on the organisation's headquarters in Tunisia. (Continued on page 3)

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## Festivities mark end of birthday celebrations

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**Responsible Editor:** JOHN HARRIS  
**MIRIAMAN ALAM**  
**Editor:** JOHN HARRIS  
**Editorial & Publishing Office:** Jordan Press Publications,  
University Road, P.O. Box 8760, Amman, Jordan.  
**Telephone:** 666390, 666395 Telex: 11090 JALMAD JO  
**Telegraph:** JORDINES, Amman, Jordan.

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## Friday's

THE Soviet-American summit in Geneva is over. The two superpowers' leaders have not done anything about the Middle East issue although it is one of the most important in our present time. Of course, we cannot put the blame squarely on the Soviets and the Americans for not discussing our issue, since the Arabs themselves have to bear part of the blame. They should have held a summit and submitted proposals to the Geneva parley about the Israeli aggression and about the rights of the Palestinians. The Geneva summit should have heard the Arabs voice and demands as it has heard the Zionists call on the Soviet Union to allow the Jews to emigrate. Of course, the two superpowers have discussed mutual affairs and the arms race but surely they could have discussed the Middle East had the parties concerned presented their case in an objective manner. The Middle East, a rich and strategic area for the whole world, is an important area for the interests of Moscow and Washington. The two powers would have taken up the area's affairs had these affairs been put forth to them by unified Arab countries. This neglect to our case is dangerous, not only for us but also for the superpowers' interests in our region.

THE Geneva summit has succeeded in making progress towards an East-West detente and registered a positive development in clearing the international atmosphere. The final statement on Thursday contained new indications that the two superpowers will pursue efforts to put an end to the arms race and find solutions to their mutual problems. But the regional conflicts and important world problems like the Middle East conflict have not had their full share on the agenda of the superpowers. The two leaders have left the matter of discussing these issues to their aides and advisors. The Middle East problem which has significant importance world-wide, and which could deteriorate in the event of any explosion of the situation, has a deep impact on the cause of world peace. Yet it has not been fully discussed at the big powers. This is not surprising, because the Arabs who are concerned see their land restored and their rights regained but had not done anything positive. They had not unified their stand and they failed to present the superpowers with their demands. The Arabs have rather presented a picture of a divided and weak nation. Incapable of agreeing on measures to regain their rights. We have to learn from the lesson of Geneva where the superpowers overlooked our case because of our continued differences and our disagreements.

**THE United States and Britain have not allowed the international community to condemn South Africa's racial discrimination policies at the United Nations Security Council, neither did they allow the world community to impose sanctions on the Pretoria regime for its inhuman practices against its black majority. This week the ambassadors of the two nations both vetoed a resolution that would have condemned South Africa, and by such an act they succeeded in giving protection to its racist regime. A government like that in Pretoria tends to serve as an agent for the U.S. and Britain overseas, offering protection for their interests and acting as bridges for imperialist countries to strike against the struggle and aspirations of peoples everywhere. The atrocities committed by South Africa's regime are similar to those adopted by the Zionists in occupied Palestine, and by a number of Latin American regimes. All these regimes continue to enjoy unlimited military and economic aid from the United States and Britain. All the criminal actions committed by Israel and the Pretoria regime have not convinced the West of the criminal nature of these regimes, and some Western countries are now claiming that they are concerned over the human rights of nations and peoples and want to achieve justice and freedom for all.**

DESPITE the propaganda campaign launched by the Zionists around the world to force the Soviet Union to allow the Jews to emigrate to Israel and the pressure put on Moscow through the United States to make it comply to Israel's wishes, the Soviet government has announced it is still adhering to its position and will not give in to blackmail. We have no doubt that calls on the Soviet Union by Arab countries not to yield to the pressure have enhanced Moscow's stand and gave it a stronger position in the face of Western pressure. The Israelis and the Americans have mobilised all their efforts to force Moscow to accept their demands because they intend to use the newcomers as settlers in the occupied Arab territories and continue to fight the Arabs and evict them from their homeland. The Soviet leaders have not ignored the pressure, but have responded by discussing it in an objective manner, convincing the West of their own views. This stand will no doubt dissipate all dreams of the Zionists and help bring the Arabs closer to the Soviet Union. We appreciate the Soviet stand and Moscow's determination not to allow the Israelis to perpetuate their occupation of our lands.

THE week-long celebrations on King Hussein's 50th birthday have come to an end. During this week the Jordanians have renewed their pledge to the Hashemite throne and reiterated their support for their leader and his national policies. The week had been a popular demonstration of the love reflecting the respect which this people cherish for their leader and monarch. The public rallies, the marches and other forms of celebrations were a manifestation of the people's recognition of King Hussein's continuous endeavours for serving his people and for fulfilling their aspiration. The Jordanian people are proud of the achievements accomplished under King Hussein's rule and they realize the progress achieved in their country during his reign due to his wise leadership and directives in every walk of life. The celebrations in Jordan were a show by the Jordanian people of their gratitude to their beloved monarch.

**By Paul Taylor**  
*Reuters*

Although they made no clear progress on arms control, their joint statement formalised the goal of a 50 per cent reduction in nuclear arms and a separate agreement on medium-range nuclear forces.

Two days of vigorous debate, much of it in private talks between the leaders, seemed to do much to clear the atmosphere of mutual suspicion and recrimination be-

Regular summits have been a feature of superpower relations twice before — between 1959 and 1961, when they were followed by crises over the Berlin Wall and Soviet missiles in Cuba, and between 1972 and 1975, when they were halted by conflicts in the Third World and later over human rights.

He warned that the arms race could get out of control in a destabilising contest between offensive and defensive systems, leaving computers in charge instead of political leaders.

The leaders also accepted in principle an idea proposed by U.S. senators to set up nuclear risk reduction centres as part of an imp-

which could lead to arms control agreements in 1987 — if they can sort out what to do about "Star Wars."

So both sides have an interest in using the new start in Geneva to build a lasting framework for nuclear stability at lower levels of arms, but success remains a long way off.

*U.S. President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev achieved greater understanding of each side's view at their two-day meeting in Geneva November 19-20, according to a joint statement by the two leaders. "While acknowledging the differences in their systems and approaches to international issues," the November 21 joint statement read, "some greater understanding of each side's view was achieved by the two leaders. They agreed about the need to improve U.S.-Soviet relations and the international situation as a whole." For that reason, the statement said, "the two sides have confirmed the importance of an ongoing dialogue, reflecting their strong desire to seek common ground on existing problems." Following is the text of the joint statement:*

### Risk Reduction Centres

The sides agreed to study the question at the expert level of centres to reduce nuclear risk taking into account the issues and developments in the Geneva negotiations. They took satisfaction in such recent steps in this direction as the modernisation of the Soviet-U.S. hotline.

### Nuclear non-proliferation

General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan reaffirmed the commitment of the USSR and the U.S. to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and their interest in strengthening together with other countries the non-proliferation regime, and in further enhancing of the Treaty, inter alia by enlarging its membership.

## Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The USSR and the U.S. reaffirm their commitment, assumed by them under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to pursue negotiations in good faith on matters of nuclear arms limitation and disarmament in accordance with Article VI of the Treaty.

The two sides plan to continue to promote the strengthening of the International Atomic Energy Agency and to support the activities of the Agency in implementing safeguards as well as in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

ice of regular Soviet-U.S. co

sultations on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons which have been businesslike and constructive and express their intent to continue this practice in the future.

## Chemical weapons

In the context of discussing security problems, the two sides reaffirmed that they are in favour of a general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of such weapons. They agreed to accelerate efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention on this mat-

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Murphy is expected to visit Jordan after talks in Cairo.

The official said the Americans were left with the impression that the Soviets were interested in a wider Mideast role, but "it was not clear how they wanted to play in the game."

The official quoted Shamir as saying "what is apparent is that the PLO is continuing a rejectionist policy." The official also restated Shamir's position that

"We are witnesses here to a great effort by the world leaders to reach understanding and perhaps compromises despite their differences of opinion," Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud bloc, said on Israel Radio.

Shamir also said Jordan's agreement with Syria to reject direct negotiations with Israel severely damaged chances for peace between Israel and Jordan.

"Without direct negotiations, without a separate agreement, what is left of the peace process? What is there to speak about?" Shamir said.

In Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Minister Esnat Abdul Meguid has described the U.S.-Soviet summit as "a step in the right direction."

Speaking on the eve of Mr. Murphy's visit to brief him and President Hosni Mubarak on the outcome of the talks, Mr. Abdul Mequid told reporters he believed

In a related development, French President Francois Mitterrand said Thursday he favoured an international Middle East peace conference because attempts to resolve the conflict through direct contacts had not succeeded.

Mr. Mitterrand told a news conference that France would have preferred direct negotiations between Israel and Arab countries, especially Jordan, since they were the best placed to resolve their problems.

"But we have had to ascertain that in fact these direct contacts have not succeeded. So should we widen the circle and move again towards an international conference or forum, to intervention by the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council? I say yes," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand said France continued to support the Feb. 11 Jordanian-Palestinian initiative for peace.

"The PLO is the only Palestinian fighting force that we know of. It has therefore acquired the right to claim to have its say."

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**Talking straight**  
**Marwan Muasher**

EVER since parliament was reinstated last year, a new subject has been increasingly mentioned in Jordanian life: that of laws and the constitution. We hear of amendments made to the constitution and we read about temporary and other laws discussed by parliament. It is a subject that had remained dormant for a number of years, but one that will figure prominently as parliament continues to assume its legislative role in the Jordanian political life.

There is considerable confusion, or at least some basic differences, between the constitution and the laws of the country. According to one dictionary, the constitution, is "the system or body of fundamental rules and principles of a nation that determines the power and duties of the government and guarantees certain rights to the people." A law, on the other hand, is "a rule of action that is formally recognised as binding by a supreme controlling authority or is made obligatory by

a sanction."

The constitution, therefore, while being comprised of a set of laws, is much more than that. It sets the framework within which all laws are created, amended, or abolished. No law can be enacted unless it follows the rules and guidelines set in the constitution defining the duties and rights of individuals and the government alike.

A good constitution, therefore, is the father of all laws. One that makes sure no laws that are enacted conflict with the basic rights of citizens as guaranteed by itself.

Furthermore, a good constitution is a clear one that leaves little room for ambiguity. It should ensure that the laws, even if properly created within the specified rules, are not self-contradictory. Otherwise, it ceases to function as the basic building block upon which all laws are increasingly refined, and from which all laws derive their legitimacy and strength.

## Within the limits of the law

The Jordanian constitution in its present form was approved by the government of His Majesty King Talal on January 1, 1952, and signed by the King and members of his cabinet, with several amendments that were later added on. It is a 67-page document, published by the office of the parliament, and available to all. It is worth reading by all Jordanians, as I suspect few people are fully aware of its contents. While it provides Jordanian citizens with many basic rights, there are certain provisions in it which I believe are somewhat vague.

I am particularly concerned with the section on citizens' rights and duties (section 2).

While certain articles give Jordanians important rights such as forming political parties, others are vague on the degree of individual freedoms granted to citizens. Almost every article dealing with citizens' rights includes a qualifying statement tying that right to the

limitations of the law. This appears perfectly logical on the surface, but its implications, once studied more carefully, are very much arguable and debatable.

So that I do not keep talking in generalities, let me resort to specific examples.

Article 15-1 of section 2 states that "The state guarantees the freedom of speech. Every Jordanian has the right to express himself freely in speech, writing, pictography and all other ways of expression so long as he is within the boundaries of the law." In other words, the government can hypothetically issue a law forbidding people from writing anything against it. The constitution in this case will not be violated, but article 15-1 would be rendered effectively meaningless.

A striking example where this has actually occurred is articles 15-2 and 15-3 of section 2. The first states that "Journalism and the press are free

within the boundaries of law."

The second adds that "Newspapers cannot be stopped or their licences revoked except according to law." If one compares this against the press and publications law of 1973, allowing the government to revoke the licence of any newspaper without the right of the latter to question the move, one can see little, if any, meaning for article 15-3.

Articles such as the ones mentioned above are in a way self-contradictory. They provide clear examples of instances where the constitution is ambiguous at best. Allow me to compare, even though some might question the fairness of such a comparison, the above mentioned articles with the First amendment to the American constitution. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the

people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

The difference is clear. Congress simply cannot, even if it wants to, enact a law that even shadowily resembles our press and publication law. The first amendment leaves little room for ambiguity, and ensures that any laws enacted at any time do not abridge the basic rights of citizens.

It cannot be said, therefore, that the Jordanian constitution is the ultimate in justice, equality and individual freedoms. No constitution in the world can claim this, certainly not ours. Our constitution contains a lot of positive elements, and it has succeeded to a fair extent in regulating the life of our society. But it should not stop there. We should not ignore the fact that it is still lacking in some areas, and that it needs to be updated between now and then.

I believe it is time for our parliament to take another

look at the constitution. The conditions that existed when the constitution was approved are drastically different from those of today. The constitution should reflect the degree of sophistication that this country has acquired through leaps in education, development, and modernisation.

There are those who believe it is premature to talk about revising the constitution. The argument is too often raised that we should concern ourselves with more basic issues.

To me, the constitution is one of the very basic issues. Laws can be constantly changed, upgraded, modernised, as society assumes increasingly sophisticated modes of behaviour. But if the basic building block is lacking in certain areas, the whole structure that depends on it cannot properly advance without some serious faults. We can afford to take our time refining our laws, but we should not compromise on the constitution.

### Channel 6 preview

## Special programmes mark The Prophet birthday

By J.H. Boteler

A NEW drama series, specially scheduled programmes to commemorate The Prophet's birthday, and many of your old favourites make up the week's viewing on Channel 6, so I had best get straight down to business:

#### Comedies

Owing to the specially commissioned programmes to commemorate The Prophet's birthday, (see box), both *Chance In A Million* (Sunday), and *Three Up, Two Down* are taking a rest this week, but tonight sees the return of odious Matthew Barton in *It's Your Move*. Although he has been enjoying a sabbatical in recent weeks, I very much doubt that his enforced absence has done much to show young Matt the true path to happiness. On the contrary, it seems merely to have enlarged his capacity for destruction, since tonight sees him endeavouring to form a rock band. I suspect that his role models will be somewhat along the lines of the Sex Pistols, rather than the Carpenters. Tuesday sees *The Lucy Arnaz Show* winding up its present run with last week's deferred episode, in which Lucy attempts to become the female equivalent of Marvin Mischel as a divorce lawyer. Wednesday has *Three's Company*, and an episode entitled "Critic's Choice," in which Jack attempts to win a cookery competition. "Say It Isn't So" is this week's episode of *Emergency Room*, on Thursday, and tells how Dr. Shinefield decides to go through with his divorce when he discovers that his wife is not pregnant. Since the state of perpetual war they live in would suggest that any pregnancy, false or not, gave excellent grounds for divorce, the good Doc would appear to have got things the wrong way around, but then medicine always has been rather a confusing field. Finally, Friday has *Sara*, who this week attempts to instil hairs of confidence and get-up-and-go in one of her show's phone-in callers. Obviously this particular phoner-inner, (not a very good phrase, but what exactly is the correct title for one of these dingbats?), wasn't present when Sara displayed such a complete command of self-confidence at

her surprise birthday party a couple of weeks back that she all but threw a screaming tantrum.

#### Documentaries

Gosh, we certainly seem to have got through the comedies like a dose of salts, don't we. Best slow down, I think, especially as the first programmes to be discussed is that endearing object that tends to cause so much hither when operated fast: the motor-car. "Design For Dreaming" is tonight's instalment of *Automania*. I think everyone has, at one time or other, either had as a neighbour, worked with, or found himself stuck in a lift with, that crashing bore, The Latest Model Buyer. You know, the guy who oh-so-casually grinds your nose in his car's pristine number-plate, which declares that the car is not only this year's model, but also isn't available until next month. The guy who will insist on showing you how the horrid synthetic imitation leopard skin steering-wheel cover now has Bigger Spots, and how the brakes have this nifty new refinement that enables them to play *The Marriage Of Figaro* when they are engaged in executing an emergency stop. He explains that he has only bought the car on the advice of his accountant, when in fact the accountant is desperately trying to stop him from buying a new car for the next half-millennium. Yes, that guy. Now, as tonight will show, it is not his fault. No, it's all the fault of a certain Mr. Alfred P. Sloan. This gentleman was president of General Motors in the 1920's, and was faced with a serious problem. Everyone who wanted a car, had one, and were quite happy with it, thank you very much. Since this state of affairs suggested a General Motors future of zero profit, zero share dividends, and nothing to impress the wimp standing next to you in the pub on a Sunday morning with, Mr. Sloan invented the Jones's, and the imperative need to Keep Up With Them. Does your car have chrome bumpers? Does it have white-wall tyres, superfluous mirrors, fancy horns, an ejector seat, and enough useless gadgetry to require five gallons of petrol before you can even engage

first gear? No? Then you are a Failure, buster. Eventually, of course, along came Ralph Nader and the oil crisis of the 1970's, and everyone ended up driving little VW beetles and Japanese models, which still got you from A to B, but at a fraction of the cost, and were a lot easier to park. Ho hum, so it goes.

Monday has the fourth and final part of *Benjamin Franklin*, in which the hero spends his final years in desperately trying to get his portrait painted to his satisfaction, and in his spare time sorting out the American constitution. (Or should that be the other way around?). This week's episode of *Connections*, on Wednesday, is entitled "Distant Voices", and is concerned with the affect of ancient civilisations on history and world development. One example cited is the invention by the Chinese of gunpowder. This is an instance on how this programme, interesting and informative though it is, does have some rather depressing aspects. Some weeks ago James Burke, the genial and irrepressible presenter, was enthusing about how the origins of machine-tooling could be found in the bright idea of a manufacturer of revolvers. "Doesn't it just blow your mind?", he chorused. No, Jim, I'm afraid it doesn't. (Although your stunningly insensitive choice of words took a bit of swallowing). All it seemed to prove was the gloomy fact that most of the inventions that have helped and improved mankind throughout the ages have started as a search for a new means of destruction. OK, so Teflon non-stick frying pans were a direct result of the Apollo moon-programme, but where did that originate? In the sad fact that man got bored with chucking bombs into his neighbour's back-garden, and wanted to chuck one into the back-garden of a bloke that lived a couple of blocks away. Next time that Mr. Burke enthuses over what a clever creature Man is, think about this.

#### Drama and detectives

Well, *Bleak House* has finally wended its tortuous way to a conclusion. Richard won his case, received the bill, and died of it. Fatuous Mr. Guppy got turned down by Esther, again, and Miss Flyte released all her little song-birds and promptly followed them up to heaven. Finally, hope for the future resided in the little baby born of Ada and Richard. A superb production, superbly acted and staged. Its replacement on Tuesday nights looks a very different kettle of fish altogether. *The Secret Of The Black Dragon* is an American five-hour mini-series, (which means either five or six episodes), and sounds like a real swash-buckling yarn. It is set in the middle ages, and tells the story of a small but intrepid band, who are working on behalf of The House of (and here I cross my fingers and fervently hope and pray that the typesetters are on the ball), Fugger, who traipse all the way from Augsburg in Germany to China. An awful lot of incredibly exciting adventures happen to them on the way, callow youths turn into strong and silent men, infatuation turns into true love, and the course of civilisation as it was known then is changed irrevocably. Can't wait.

*Sense And Sensibility* of course should have started its seven week run last Thursday. It charts the history of two sisters: Elinor, the eldest, who represents "Sense," and at times is so good and generous she is utterly infuriating, and Marianne, "Sensibility," so hopelessly romantic, impulsive, and foolish that you want to batter her head against a brick wall. Reduced to

strained means after the death of their father, they suffer the cruelty of their step-brother, John, and both share the most disastrous choice in men. Although this was the first novel that Jane Austen published, it was not the first that she wrote, and some critics claim that the two sisters are modelled on herself and her own sister Cassandra. Having been evicted from the family home, the two sisters seem to have found consolation in their respective beaux, Edward Ferrars and Willoughby. However, this week will see the meo in question revealing themselves as the rats that they are. Willoughby is acted by Peter Woodward who, I think, is the son of Edward "callan" Woodward, and starred in the recent production of "A Midsummer's Night Dream" at The Royal Cultural Centre. If I am right, then this series is worth watching for him alone. On the whole this promises to be a very carefully produced and attractive series, with a generally high standard of acting. I have to point out here that last week's episode was in the nature of a 'double-header', and that future episodes will revert to the original half-hour format. At least this should ensure that this production will have rather more 'oomph' than *Mansfield Park*. Finally, *Missing From Home*, on Friday, I failed to catch the first episode, and am writing this before the screening of the second, so I can do more than quote the words of a friend: "It is very good indeed." This week Allison gets sexually-harassed by one of Jerry's friends and starts frequenting marriage-guidance counsellors.

As far as detectives go, *Bergerac*, (Monday), seems to persist in painting a world where there are no villains as such, merely different sorts of victims. Last week was concerned with bigamy, blackmail and the prospect of a wedding reception where tears flowed more freely than the champagne, and this week Jim investigates a down-on-his-luck ex-golf-professional, who is trying to cover the cost of all the halls he slices into the rough by indulging in a bit of stolen property on the side. Remington Steele, (Wen-

nesday), are hot on the trail of whoever is responsible for a murderous attack on an actress at a Hollywood bash. I was badly panicked by *Magnum* last week. Having promised you a fun-filled episode involving Higgins' hippy cousin, I was seriously put out by the sight of everyone dressing up in Geisha uniforms and dancing The Mikado. (Fun, but not what the doctor ordered). Had the arrival of his cousin induced Higgins to indulge in such depraved antics that our Friday nights sleep and our general moral well-being was seriously endangered? No, thankfully. It seems that someone made the very human mistake of mixing up two video-tapes, so the dreaded hippy female a-la-Higgins will be with us this week instead!

#### Feature films

Apart from *The Message* on Sunday night, this week has its normal healthy quotient of three

feature films. Tonight has *Trackdown And Find The Goodbar Killer*. With an improbable moniker like that, it comes as something of a relief to discover that it is about the true story of the search for the killers of a young school-mistress in the 1970's.

Tuesday's offering is a 1954 British attempt, called *Duel In The Jungle*. Dana Andrews and David Farrar star in a tale of an African explorer who intends to defraud an insurance company and sets traps for the insurance investigator who pursues him. As one rather cynical reviewer puts it: "A lackadaisical romp in the studio jungle, none of it with much style or film sense." Finally, Thursday has *Stephane And Son Rides Again*. Although I am assured that this week sees only the first part of this, with the second to follow, I would be very surprised if this is correct. Movie spin-offs from TV comedy series are fairly lightweight efforts, and rarely run to much more than 90 minutes. Be

### JTV SPECIAL

In celebration and commemoration of the birthday of The Prophet Mohammad, JTV will screen three special programmes this week. Two half-hour specials will be shown on Sunday and on Monday at 8.30, and in addition, at 9.10 tomorrow, Sunday, November 24, there will be a special screening of the feature film "The Message." It is unique in cinematographic history in that it was made in two separate versions, English, and Arabic, (to be shown on Channel 3 simultaneously). Made in 1976, this film is probably the last of the great cinema 'epic' productions. Directed and produced by Moustapha Akkad, with a musical score by Maurice Jarre, it traces the life of Prophet from his childhood, through Al Hegira, his historic march to Medina with a band of followers, to his triumphal return to Mecca, or Fateh Mecca. Pre-eminent among a fine cast are Anthony Quinn as the Prophet's uncle Hamzah and, in perhaps the most stunning performance in the film, Irene Papas as Hind Bint Othba, who swears, and takes, a terrible revenge on Hamzah after he had killed her brother and uncle in battle. At a running time of just over three hours, *The Message* is not only a fitting tribute to Islam, but to the art of Arabic film making.

that as it may, this vehicle for the comic skills of Wilfrid Bramble, (the dirty old man), and Harry H. Corbett, (sadly missed now), and the writing skills of Galton and Simpson, whilst it is considerably

cruder and lacks much of the hitting satirical of the TV original, should provide enough laughs to send people to bed happily. Tune in again next week, same time, same place, same channel.

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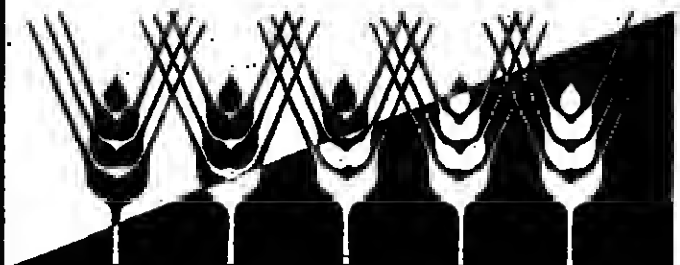


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## EATING WELL AND GOING HUNGRY



People in at least 43 nations are getting less to eat every day than they need, while others eat 50 percent more than they need. The following comparisons are from 124 nations ranked in 1980.

Country	Daily calorie intake per person	Percentage of requirement*
1 Ireland	4,054	162
2 Denmark	4,023	150
3 East Germany	3,787	145
7 United States	3,618	137
9 U.A.E.	3,591	n.a.
20 Kuwait	3,423	n.a.
21 Soviet Union	3,400	132
33 Saudi Arabia	3,111	129
43 Singapore	2,954	128
47 Jordan	2,882	117
53 Hong Kong	2,774	121
55 Malaysia	2,688	120
64 China	2,582	109
82 Pakistan	2,277	99
106 Kenya	2,056	88
109 India	2,047	93
123 Chad	1,620	68
124 Ghana	1,573	68

\*Calories needed to sustain a person at normal levels of activity.

Source: World Bank © Copyright News Features, Luxembourg



# National stops Leventis 2-0, plays to crowd

CAIRO (R) — National of Egypt, urged on by the deafening cheers of a crowd of 80,000, beat Nigeria's Leventis United 2-0 in the first leg of the African Cup-Winners' Soccer Cup final here Friday.

National, the holders, scored their two goals in a three-minute period midway through the second half when Magdi Abdul Ghani and Zakaria Nassef found the net.

The home side, who travel to Nigeria in two weeks' time for the second leg, put the Nigerians on notice in the opening minutes when midfielder Taher Abu Zeid narrowly missed with a drive.

Alaa Mahgoub took his turn in squandering chances when he had only goalkeeper Abo Rabili to beat in the 10th and 11th minutes but shot into his feet.

Alu Zeid electrified the crowd late in the first half with a ferocious drive that hit the woodwork.

Leventis staggered under the attacks of National early in the match but slowly found their game with swift and menacing counter-attacks.

Ghani, a midfielder serving a month-old indefinite ban from the national squad, gave National the lead with a blazing volley from outside the box in the 74th minute.

A relentless all-rounder, Ghani was banned for his part in a brawl on October 20 during a friendly here between Egypt and World Cup hosts Mexico. Coach Mahmoud Gawhari put him in defence Friday, but this did not seem to inhibit the heeded Ghani from foraying up front.

Nassef, who came in on the second half to replace striker Khaled Gadullah, made it 2-0 three minutes later. Stealing a yard from his marker, Nassef received a back-flick pass from striker Mahmoud Al Khateib which he drove home low inside the right hand side of the goal.

Khateib, recovering from an injury to his left ankle, came close earlier when he headed from point blank into the hands of Leventis' Rabili.

Leventis, who will play in the Nigerian Premier League for the first time next year, never gave in to the more skilled Egyptians, who had hoped for a bigger lead to make the return leg on Dec. 8 a formality.

Sam Pam, capping a series of stunning long-range drives by teammates, tested goalkeeper Thabet Al Battal to the full with a strong drive late in the second half.



AL WIHDA'T's goalkeeper Basem Ta'am collects the ball before it reaches the head of Al Falsaly striker Imad Zakaria during the final match of the Jordan Soccer Cup Friday night at Amman stadium. Al Wihdat won 5-4 on penalty kicks after the two teams were locked at 1-1 in extra time. (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan).

## Dalglish leads as well as he played

By Andrew Warshaw  
AP Sports Writer

LONDON — Not yet halfway through his first term as manager of Liverpool, Kenny Dalglish already is making his mark in the same clinical way he did as a player.

Dalglish, who took over from Jo Fagan at the end of last season, has guided Liverpool into a title-challenging position, with only Manchester United standing between the Merseyside team and the leadership of the first division.

Dalglish, who won his 99th cap for Scotland against Australia on Wednesday, was officially named player-manager when he took over the helm of Britain's most successful club side of the past decade.

But in fact, the 34-year-old striker has played only 17 minutes of league soccer in the past month, preferring to scrutinize his team's performances from the dug-out.

Former England international Paul Walsh, similar in stature and style to Dalglish, has taken over the role of playing up front alongside the prolific Ian Rush in what has become one of the most potent strike forces in the country.

Only one player has left Liverpool since Dalglish took over — long-serving leftback Alan Kennedy, now with second division Sunderland.

"Kenny knew what he wanted to do, and did it," said Kennedy recently. "He could have come in and let things roll on. But he made his decisions and there's no sour grapes from me."

Boh Paisley, who preceded Fagan as manager, came out of retirement to act as a consultant to Dalglish, one of the first division's youngest and least experienced team bosses.

Most Liverpool managers of the past 20 years have been wise, middle-aged tacticians who worked their way up through the club's coaching staff. Dalglish's appointment broke that trend and he was expected to struggle early on.

But according to Paisley, once the new man in charge had gotten over the initial problem of giving

orders to fellow players, he warmed to his new task.

"I've seen nothing since Kenny took over to alter my opinion that he has the ability to succeed," Paisley said.

Rush said it helped having a former player running the team. "It's been good for the lads to have a young manager who still plays and can see things from their point of view," Rush told the News Of The World newspaper.

The only team in the first division with a 100 per cent home record, Liverpool in fact has been beaten only twice in 17 league matches and on Saturday is expected to have little trouble holding lowly Birmingham.

The last three league fixtures between the sides at Birmingham have produced a total of just one goal but Liverpool will be all out to maintain the pressure on Manchester United.

United, 10 points clear of its rivals two weeks ago, suddenly has had its lead halved and will be seeking all three points at struggling Leicester City, a club several thousand pounds in the red despite the sale of its best player, Gary Lineker, to Everton during the summer.

## Khan threatens pullout over safety of courts

CAIRO (R) — Reigning champion Jahangir Khan will refuse to play on the showpiece centre court at the World Open Squash Championship if it fails to meet safety requirements, his trainer Rahmat Khan said Friday.

The Pakistani, who is seeking his fifth successive world title, here, slipped and fell in his first-round match Thursday and the floor was sanded after he threatened to pull out.

"What worries us is injury and we do not want that. We threatened and warned them (the organisers) that Jahangir will withdraw if nothing is done about the floor," Rahmat said. "It looks okay now. But we have to wait and see."

He added that if more problems arose, Jahangir would demand to play at a different venue.

Osama Amin, a member of the tournament committee, earlier denied that Jahangir had threatened to withdraw.

The tournament is being played at a specially-built three-million-dollar squash complex. Cairo's few squash clubs have no glass-walled courts.

After slipping in his game against England's Martin Rodmeade, Jahangir, 21, had to leave the court for several minutes while he received treatment.

In addition to sanding the centre court, the organisers sanded three of the four side courts during the night.

Only one side court, about which there had been several complaints, was not sanded and that was being used only for training as second-round play started Friday.

## Mayotte upsets Wilander

CANBERRA, Australia (AP) — American Tim Mayotte stunned Sweden's Mats Wilander 7-6 (7-2), 6-3 Friday in a semifinal match of the Rio International Tennis Challenge at the National Indoor Stadium.

The victory advanced Mayotte to Saturday night's final against the world's top-ranked player, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, who has yet to drop a set in the tournament.

Lendl breezed past Johan Kriek, 6-3, 6-3. He was in total control as he beat the American-based South African in just under an hour.

Mayotte, ranked 14th in the world, surprised the number three

player with his court coverage and brilliant serving.

In the second set Mayotte dominated completely and afterwards said he was surprised that he played as well as he did.

"After the first set I really put it together," the 25-year-old Mayotte said.

He said he had beaten Wilander once before but since then he had become fitter and quicker around the court as well as improving his serve.

Mayotte said his performance Friday gave him confidence for next week's Australian Open because the court was fast and similar to grass.

## Navratilova to face Sukova

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova of the United States cruised past Australian Wendy Turnbull 6-4, 6-2 Friday in the quarterfinals of the \$150,000 New South Wales Open tennis championship at White City.

The Czech-born left-hander powered her way to a semifinal meeting Saturday with Helena Sukova, who beat her in last year's Australian Open, robbing her of

the calendar year Grand Slam she had coveted.

Sukova, the 20-year-old sixth seed, crushed unseeded Australian Dianne Balesrat 6-1, 6-4 in her quarterfinal.

The other semifinal in the grass-court tournament will match second-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia and fourth seed Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany.

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مكتبة النجدة



— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1033-1037



# Mandela meets lawyers amid freedom speculation

CAPE TOWN (Agencies) — Black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela held talks Friday with his lawyers amid growing speculation that he might be freed by the South African government after 23 years in jail.

Leading civil rights lawyer George Bizos, heading a two-man legal team summoned urgently Thursday by Mr. Mandela to his hospital bed, said after the 2½-hour meeting that prison regulations prevented him from saying what was discussed.

Winnie Mandela, Nelson's wife and main link to the outside world, attended the opening 20 minutes of the talks and then flew to Johannesburg for undisclosed reasons.

Mr. Bizos declined to say if she would fly on elsewhere. There has been speculation that Mr. Mandela could be released to the Zambian capital Lusaka where his African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla group has its headquarters in exile.

Mr. Mandela, who has been in jail since 1962, is in hospital after a prostate gland operation three weeks ago.

He is the most widely-supported black leader in South Africa and his release is a key demand of the ANC and of countries supporting sanctions against

Pretoria in protest against its apartheid policies.

Winnie Mandela told a press conference Thursday that speculation over her husband had reached an unprecedented level.

She brushed aside questions about whether she or Mr. Nelson had had talks in the last few days with government ministers.

Police, some with pistols slung from holsters on their belts, patrolled the grounds and corridors of the Voities Hospital, in a leafy Cape Town suburb racially zoned for whites, on the slopes of Table Mountain.

The location of Mandela's room, where he is guarded even while asleep by four armed security men, is a closely kept secret.

Mr. Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 for sabotage and plotting to overthrow white rule.

South African President P.W. Botha, questioned by Reuters Thursday about rumours of Mr. Mandela's imminent release, said: "No decision has been taken."

Pretoria faces a dilemma. Over 800 people have died in the past year in black protest violence and Mr. Mandela's death in jail could trigger a nationwide wave of black anger.

However, he refused to renounce violence when asked to do so by Pretoria as a condition of his freedom. And his release could whip up unprecedented black pressure for equal voting rights and an end to apartheid.

On Wednesday Winnie Mandela said United States policies toward the Pretoria government have condemned her people to "20th Century slavery."

Accepting the Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award, Mrs. Mandela charged that the administration of President Ronald Reagan considers civil rights for black South Africans to be against U.S. interests.

"Your government has taken the view that our liberation would be a setback to its own sphere of influence," she said in a filmed statement at Georgetown University.

Mrs. Mandela, who was barred from leaving South Africa to receive the award, said, "your government condemns us to a 20th Century slavery by echoing the propaganda of the racist regime."

Sharing the award were the Rev. Allan Boesak, a mixed-race minister who founded the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front, and the Rev. C.F. Beyers Naude, a white South African who was banned by his government for seven years and who succeeded Bishop Desmond Tutu this year as secretary general of the South African Council of Churches.

Rev. Boesak also was not allowed to leave South Africa to accept the award. He was charged with subversion last month and released on bail with severe restrictions following his arrest for planning a march on the prison holding Nelson Mandela.

In her statement, Mrs. Mandela described as a failure the U.S. administration's policy of "constructive engagement" or using quiet diplomatic means to urge reform in South Africa's apartheid system of racial separation.

"We ask no more than what the people of the United States enjoy as a basic right: The right of each person to have one vote," she said.

"The South African regime has declared war on children," she added. "Some as young as seven are in detention. They are supposed to be a danger to the racist regime."

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## U.S. official to brief China as summit breeds cautious optimism

PEKING (Agencies) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz will fly to Peking Saturday to brief China on the results of this week's Geneva summit, Western diplomats said Friday.

They said Mr. Wolfowitz, who deals with East Asian and Pacific affairs, would meet with his counterpart Vice-Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen and possibly with other Chinese leaders, but details of his one-day programme had not yet been worked out.

Mr. Wolfowitz, who attended the meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan, will visit other Asian countries including Japan and South Korea, they added.

China's Foreign Ministry Friday welcomed the fact that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had expressed willingness to improve relations, but said the two countries had pointed out they still had serious differences over crucial issues.

The spokesman said China hoped the superpowers would agree, without jeopardising other countries' interests, on drastic arms reduction, preventing the spread of the arms race into space and halting intervention in areas of tension.

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Australia said Friday that the Reagan-Gorbachev summit talks had achieved more than most observers had expected.

"It is, I think, better than most of us had hoped for," Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said in a radio interview.

There was a general anticipation that there was going to be a steel-eyed, hard-jawed exchange that may easily have ended up in the whole thing falling apart," Mr. Hayden added.

He said the conclusion of the summit was quite cordial and there were many positive statements.

"In a sense there's no room for pessimism but one's got to be cautious about being too optimistic," Mr. Hayden said. "The best one can say is that it's a very encouraging start."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Thursday night described the summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev as very constructive and said it gave rise to hopes for the future.

Mrs. Thatcher told a news conference on return from a post-summit briefing by Mr. Reagan's NATO government chiefs in Brussels that while much hard work lay ahead the two superpower leaders had established a "basis of confidence."

"The meeting was very cordial and very constructive and gave rise to a basis of confidence and hope for the future."

'sign of hope'

President Francois Mitterrand Thursday hailed the reopening of the dialogue between Moscow and Washington at the Geneva summit as a "sign of hope."

In his opening remarks at a news conference in the Elysee Palace, Mr. Mitterrand said he was glad to see the good climate at the Geneva meeting.

"The simple fact that the dialogue has started again is a sign of hope," he said.

U.S. black activist Jesse Jackson, who met Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev two days ago, said Thursday the superpower summit was worthwhile but failed to raise issues crucial to world peace.

"Human relations have replaced hostile relations," Rev. Jackson told a news conference at London's Heathrow Airport during a brief stopover on his way back from Europe to the United States.

But he said President Reagan and the Soviet leader could not ignore North-South issues, such as tensions in South America and South Africa and the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, where the two powers risked being drawn in on opposite sides.

"Reagan was right in getting a personal rapport with his adversary. But the areas they did not deal with threaten that relationship."

In Washington U.S. senators said Thursday the Geneva summit meeting had raised new hope for eventual superpower nuclear arms reductions.

But, in initial reactions to reports from Geneva, some of Mr. Reagan's conservative supporters expressed fears that further superpower summits next year and in 1987 would hamper congressional approval of more U.S. military spending increases.

Senator Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat and a leading Senate defence expert, said: "I do think there are some real hints that some progress (on arms control) may come from Geneva."

Congressmen noted that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had not reached any arms control agreement and Mr. Gorbachev had expressed deep disappointment at not winning a shift in Mr. Reagan's "Star Wars" defence shield research programme.

But Sen. Nunn said at ABC Television he believed some momentum to arms control had been created by discussion of proposals for 50 per cent nuclear arms cuts, a separate agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe and new focus on reducing the risk of superpower conflicts around the world.

Richard Pipes, a conservative former Reagan adviser, said the agreement to hold future summits would hurt Mr. Reagan's effort to win more defence spending increases in Congress.

"Our legislators will say that this will torpedo the next summit, therefore let's wait," Pipes said on NBC Television.

Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in another television interview (ABC) that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev clearly had struck up a good personal relationship.

"Obviously the possibilities for more Soviet-American conduct together are abundant," he said.

"On style, the summit was a success but on arms control it was a flop," said Democratic Representative Edward J. Markey.

"Overall, the world must regard the summit with polite applause, but not a standing ovation."

Yet there were supporters and opponents alike who said such assessment were too harsh and that Mr. Reagan deserved high marks for what they saw as his changing attitude toward dealing with the Soviet Union.

Republican Senator Charles Mathias Jr., a senior member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the "most we could expect was a better relationship and a little nudge for arms control, and that's what we got."

"But," Sen. Mathias added, "I think we did get one thing that I didn't expect, which is a kind of a new Ronald Reagan. This is the man that talked about the 'evil empire' and he is now changed, as we saw him, and I think that's important."

I think the most important thing that happened is the fact they did it," said Robert Dole, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate. "I've found after you've talked to someone for the first time it's a bit easier to pick up the phone or ease off."

"You get the feeling when you read between the lines that these guys got on together," said Democratic Senator Lawton Chiles.

And above all, legislators repeatedly said they hoped for more progress in the future.

Before the president's arrival, Sen. Dole said statements by Reagan and Gorbachev in Geneva were "a hopeful beginning to a process of dialogue and negotiations which we hope will become more comprehensive and bring more concrete progress in the future."

Still, there was scepticism and some disappointment.

"However grateful we all are for the apparent change in mood that results from this meeting, we cannot deceive ourselves into mistaking symbolism for concrete action," said Gary Hart, a senator who sought the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984.

Republican Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum said that while tangible accomplishments from the talks appear modest, she believes the summit "opened the way for serious, detailed negotiations, on a series of critical issues, from arms control and strategic defence to regional conflicts and human rights."

Soviets impressed by Reagan

In Moscow Soviets seem to feel their leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan made a good start at the Geneva summit towards improving U.S.-Soviet relations, according to street interviews.

They also seem to have been impressed by their first sight of Mr. Reagan speaking live on television.

Reporter Friday questioned 12 people in an around Moscow's Central Market about the two-day summit and state television coverage of the closing ceremony Thursday, when Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev made joint press statements.

Many said the summit had been a success and boded well for the future though some regretted that concrete arms control agreements had not emerged. Most said Mr. Reagan looked good but a few hesitated to judge from appearances.

"It was good to hear the discussions went well and I think in the future things are going to change more," said Piotr, a shop worker who was lifting crates near the market.

"Reagan seems to be reasonably human. I think he was prepared to discuss things rather than just come to the meeting with his mind made up," he added.

Lyuda, a kindergarten nurse in her 30s, said she was glad that Mr. Gorbachev had met Mr. Reagan and pleased with the scientific and cultural agreements they had reached.

But she said it was a shame they had not made any concrete progress on disarmament.

"I had expected more. Still, it was a positive first step and maybe next time they meet they will get round to these things," she said.

Her view was echoed by Olya, a young engineer who was pushing a pram and walking with her pensioner mother, Galya.

"It's a pity there was nothing on 'Star Wars'. But I'm more hopeful now they have seen each other face to face and explained their positions rather than going through official channels."

Galya was more interested in Mr. Reagan himself whom, she said, she had only seen on edited film recordings before. "He seemed a nice enough sort of chap but of course you can't tell from TV what his soul is like," she said.

Ruslan, an engineer, said the 74-year-old president was young-looking and gave a good impression while Lyuda said he "looked smart in his suit but I don't trust him."